ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

MEETING ON SANDY MUSH.

A Company meeting was held on Sandy Mush on the 24th ult., in open day, by the Anti Know Nothing party, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention at Asheville. John Wells, Esq., was called to the Chair, and I. S. Prestwood appointed Secretary.

J. W. Reeves, Esq. explained the object of the meeting; and on motion the Chairman appointed a committee of three to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.—After a short absence the committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe it is our duty and interest to act with the Democratic party, in opposition to a secret, oath bound political organization; and that we believe such secret organization to be opposed to the whole genius of our government, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of "Americans ruling America," as they are now doing, and always have done.

Resolved, That we believe the people are competent to do their own thinking and voting, and ought not to be bound by oath to obey the dictation of any party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Free Suffrage—demand it as our right, and will struggle for it until we obtain it.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the course of our distinguished Representative, Hon. Thomas L. Clingman; that we have long supported him, and shall continue to do so while he pursues, as he has ever done, the course of an upright, consistent, vigilent, and fearless statesman.

Resolved, That we approve the course of David Coleman, Esq., in the State Senate, and pledge him our earnest and zealous support in the coming contest.

Resolved, That we recommend to the County Convention the name of Marcus Erwin, Esq., as our first choice for the House of Commons; and the name of Col. George W. Hampton for the office of Sheriff.

Resolved, That John W. Wells, A. C. Robeson, Isaac Jones, J. T. King, and I. S. Prestwood, attend and represent this Company in the Asheville Convention.

Resolved, That the Asheville News be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN WELLS, Ch'n.

I. S. PRESTWOOD, Sec'y.

MEETING AT FAIR VIEW.

The Anti Know Nothings of Fair View met according to appointment on Saturday the 24th inst.

On motion, J. L. Patton, Esq., was called to the Chair; and the object of the meeting was explained in an appropriate manner by Col. L. C. Clayton.

A resolution was offered to select a committee of three to appoint delegates to the Asheville Nominating Convention.

The committee reported through their Chairman, Col. Smith, the names of Col. L. C. Clayton, John Mc. Merrell, John Smart, Alexander Cooper, and J. L. Patton, as suitable persons to represent the Fair View Company in the Asheville Convention of the 7th June.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we advise our delegates to support Dr. M. L. Neilson as our choice for the House of Commons.

Resolved, That we recommend Robert W. Brank as a suitable and responsible man for the office of Sheriff.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News.

J. L. PATTON, Ch'n.

MEETING ON BIG IVY.

At a meeting called by the Democrats and Anti Know Nothings of the Big Ivy Company, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention at Asheville on the first Saturday in June, Solomon Carter, Esq., was called to the Chair, and N. Morgan requested to act as Secretary.

Col. Anderson explained the object of the meeting.

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly approve the course of David Coleman, Esq., as a public servant, and recommend him to our fellow citizens as a man every way worthy of confidence and support.

It was moved that the meeting elect five delegates to the Asheville Convention, which was agreed to, and the following gentlemen chosen—Charles M. Roberts, Col. A. G. Anderson, Joseph McKinney, Solomon Carter, and Noah Morgan.

The delegates were instructed to cast their votes for Marcus Erwin, Esq., for the House of Commons.

Ordered, that the Asheville News be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

SOLOMON CARTER, Ch'n.

NOAH MORGAN, Sec'y.

Extract from the National Democratic Review.

The Know Nothing Party.

* * * * * *

The single and acknowledged victor in the presidential contest of 1852, the Democracy lay down to sleep upon the field it had won. The ranks of the Opposition were broken; and the scattered masses of the foe were flying in confusion. The old party, flushed with triumph, was merciful to the fallen; conscious of its strength, it rested in a quiet security.—Then it was that the more violent among our adversaries, finding their stratagems baffled, and their hackneyed arts exposed, began to look around them for some fresh engines of deceit. When open force had failed, they resorted to secret machinations. They resuscitated the dead and rotten carcass of "Native-Americanism;" concealing its hideousness beneath gaudy robes, and its real character beneath an enticing name, they enshrined it in midnight-darkness, as the idol of their worship; and, inasmuch as the ghostly Vampire must be more horrible than the living man, in so much was the new organization more perilous than its prototype. Every evil and discordant element was stirred up. The vilest factionists,—the infields of politics,—who, for a quarter of a century, had been shuffling about from party to party, and selling indiscriminately the interests of the country, the *leperos* of society, on whom every door of respectability had been shut,—these banded together in a league of refuge. The anarchistts, too,—the men whose symbol was the *bonnet rouge*, and whose logic, the knife,—they exulted in the prospect of ruin. Silently and cunningly their operations were carried on; and they found abundance of yielding material. The administration, like all other administrations, gave unavoidable offense to many of its partisans; when millions are seeking office, by far the greater number must, of course, be disappointed, and while the heart of the rejected applicant was bitter with resentment, the agents of the secret order were constantly at his side, deluding him with dreams of retaliation and personal aggrandizement. Those who had been injured, or supposed they had been injured, under government-influence,—those who were too indolent to essay the honorable and beaten road to power, and yet too needy to relinquish their hopes,—those who had rendered themselves suspected by their craft, or detestable by their crimes,—all caught eagerly at the last chance of repairing their desperate fortunes; and thus were laid the foundations of the "Know Nothing Party." The public good was not taken into consideration; the primary object could only have been the uplifting of a certain irresponsible *clique* to high and responsible positions.

* * * * * *

The means of propagating the "Know Nothing" humbug were such as might have been expected from its originators. The literary efforts of that party will be retained among the curiosities of future ages. Presses were cautiously suborned and suddenly established. A chain of falsehood, imperfect in every link, was forged around the land. The leaders of the movement had fully rehearsed their parts; they had adopted every measure to hide their weakness; they had studied carefully every point of stage effect. They were worthy disciples of "the fiend that lies like truth." Accusing by implication, attacking by hint and inuendo, they stood, from the first, beyond the pale of argument. Entirely destitute of honor, they were better enabled to play upon the honor of others. They felt the importance of basing their endeavors upon some broad and general ground,—some pretext in which the most diverse opinions might be reconciled.

"Some watch-word for the fight
Must vindicate the wrong, and warp the right."

They appealed to no doubtful feeling, they perverted to their cause the most powerful principles of our common nature,—the instinct of self preservation. Their battalions were arrayed, and their sentinels posted; simultaneously they raised their rallying cry: "The Republic is in danger!" The Republic *was* in danger; but, as usual, the alarm was given by the very incendiaries who had applied the match.

Wherever dissatisfaction was rife, or prejudice manifest, there the innovators engrafted their dogma. They were all things to all men. At the North, they mounted the rostrum of Abolition, and fulminated against the iniquities of slavery, at the South, they prattled about the vested rights of the several states, and declared that those rights must be supported, "Union or no Union." Among the moderatists of either section, they preached the doctrine of compromise, and deplored the growth of violent sentiments. Looking upon the religious world, they saw that the many churches, agreeing in no other particular, were combined in their hostility to Catholicism; with untiring perseverance, they re-kindled the flames of ancient hatred; they proclaimed that the Catholics were paving the way for Papal encroachments in this country! and they bade Intolerance gird on her offensive armour. Among the natives of the soil, they lauded the American pride of birth; "foreign influence," they said, "is becoming everywhere paramount; let us guard against the influx of emigration." To the young and unthinking classes they offered fame and emolument; to the war-worn veterans of party, they held out the brilliant prospects of regenerating the government. What wonder is it, that their ramifications should have spread so widely, and have penetrated so deeply? The same shadow of secrecy that protected them from the gaze of outsiders, gave them every facility for deceiving one another; the more distant branches of the order operated in a profound ignorance of the doings of their *confreres;* implicit confidence was demanded by the chiefs of lodges, and accorded by the members; and even the *lower law* of "honor among thieves" was at last forgotten. A vague and indescribable charm surrounded the secret meetings; the humblest voter seemed to be wielding a mightier force than ever before; and the bar-room politicians rose to the dignity of statesmen. The ceremonials of initiation were well-calculated to impress the novice with a sense of awe; one by one, he subscribed to the articles of the new creed; he professed his conviction that "Know Nothingism" was identical with patriotism, and pledged himself, by the most solemn oaths, to its service. From that moment, his moral power of resistance was lost. He surrendered his personal judgment, as the price of admission; and, in exact proportion to his honesty of purpose, he was bound down by the obligation of his vow. It was easy enough for him to assume the appearance of wisdom, and baffle unpleasant inquiry, by a significant shake of the head, and the stereotyped response, "I dont know." There is an Eastern anecdote that may be pertinent here. A certain merchant had a son, who was little better than an idiot; and, being about to send him forth upon his travels, he enjoined upon him never to enter into conversation with strangers. "So long," said the father, "as you preserve silence, nobody will discover that you are a fool." The son departed, and, like many modern sons, obeyed the paternal command for the first few days.—But, while he was seated one evening in a caravanseri, among a noisy crowd, with liquors forbidden by Mohammed flowing freely around, one of the guests asked the reason of his silent gravity. "My father," he replied, "told me that, so long as I held my tongue, nobody would discover me to be a fool."—No sooner did he break the injunction, than he betrayed his infirmity. Thus it was with the "Know Nothing" apostles. While their positions were undefined, they were also unassailable; it needed, however, but a single false move on their part, to expose their utter folly.

☞ In Washington City, on the 15th ult., a young man named Jarboe, shot and killed another named Nally for the seduction and refusal to marry his (Jarboe's) sister. Both were employed at the navy yard. Jarboe surrendered himself to the magistrate, and is now imprisoned awaiting an examination.

Jarboe, accompanied by his sister, went to see Nally; met him on the street; informed him of the nature of his conduct towards his sister, and appealed to him to fulfil his promise to her and save her from disgrace. Nally refused positively to comply with his alleged obligations by marrying the unfortunate girl; whereupon Jarboe shot him through the body, near the heart, killing him almost instantly. Jarboe and his sister calmly left the scene. He acknowledged the deed, and told the excited crowd which immediately gathered to be calm; and that he was going to surrender himself immediately. He appeared before Justice Briggs voluntarily, who committed him.

☞ Peter Johnson is to be hung at Greensborough to day, for murder.

Why is a man willing to learn like a man under indictment? He is open to conviction.

The "Code of Honor."

The Fayetteville Observer, noticing the late duel in which Dr. Wilkings was killed, says:

"We desire to say nothing to wound any one's feelings; but we should be wanting in the faithful performance of our duty, if we failed to protest against any resort to the "code of honor," falsely so called. It is destructive of the peace of society, contrary to the laws of man, awfully at war with the laws of God."

We entirely concur with the Observer.—We believe the highest and truest courage is exhibited in doing what one considers to be right—in abiding by what is thus done, at the hazard of life itself; and in braving a wrong and depraved public sentiment, by refusing to go deliberately to the field of mortal combat. A man, for example, assails the personal character of another man. He does so in passion, and without due reflection; or he does so because he honestly believes the person assailed is corrupt, and that it is his duty to so declare. In the former case, if he has acted unjustly, he will exhibit the highest quality of manhood by withdrawing his language and expressing his regret for having used it; but in the latter case, if his honest belief should undergo no change, he must abide the consequences at the hands of the person assailed. But then, we are answered, there are mortal wrongs which all unite in declaring ought to be avenged in the blood of the wrong doer. Granted,—but let not the innocent so far forget what is due to himself or to his family, as to give the wrong doer an equal chance with himself; for, be it remembered, this view is based upon the assumption that the wrong doer, in the judgment of mankind, if not in the sight of God, has already forfeited his life. But, we are answered again, that there are injuries, insults, which must be noticed, or the person insulted will lose character and just influence in the community. Granted,—but is it not bad enough to fight your antagonist on sight, at the risk, too, as among gentlemen, of a fatal result? We counsel no one to submit to a personal insult; but we do repeat, that in our opinion, the custom of duelling is founded in wicked principles—is "contrary to the laws of man," and "awfully at war with the laws of God;" and that the highest and truest courage is shown in doing right, and in resisting that erroneous and unsound public opinion which exists on this subject. We are not afraid to write thus, and to print it. It is the duty of the press, as one of the conservators of law and morals, to add its testimony against this "code of honor."—We know that illustrious as well as ordinary men have been and are duellists; but even *they*, in their heart of hearts, have deplored the custom, and would gladly have escaped from its iron mandates. Hamilton, Jackson, Clay, Randolph—the greatest men of their time—bowed to this custom, and one of them died by the pistol of Burr, under the erroneous belief that it was due to his friends and to his future usefulness that he should thus fight. On his death bed, with his agonized family around him, he repeated his aversion to this practice; and so he died, "expressing a strong confidence in the mercy of God through the intercession of the Redeemer"—declaring that he wished no personal harm to his antagonist, and that in his opinion it was the duty of all who had "influence in society to discountenance this barbarous custom." That these were not death bed expressions is proved by the fact, that before he went on the field he had drawn up and signed a paper explanatory of his conduct, motives, and views, in which he declared that his "religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to the practice of duelling, and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to shed the blood of a fellow creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws." Such were no doubt the views and sentiments of the other eminent men referred to. Randolph, it is well remembered, refused to fire at Clay; and Clay and Jackson, it is known, died christian men—thus bearing witness, silently but most impressively, against this practice, which, in the vigor of manhood, and under the strifes and heats of personal and political ambition, they had sanctioned.

Our readers, we know, will bear with these expressions of opinion. It is not exactly our province to moralize, and we dislike as much as any one the idea of lecturing upon matters of this kind. What we have said, we think; but we beg to be allowed to add, that we have written with no purpose of making a personal application of our observations, or of wounding the sensibilities of any one.—*Raleigh Standard.*

"Why, what a traveller you've become!" exclaimed an officer on meeting an old London acquaintance at Constantinople the other day.

"To tell you the truth," was the frank reply, "I am obliged to run about the world to keep ahead of my character; the moment it overtakes me I am ruined; but I don't care who knows me, so long as I remain *incognito*."

A Romance in Real Life.

About the year 1780, while I was in France, my father removed from Plymouth to farm in ——— upon ——— river. On the opposite side, and about two miles above them, was a pretty village named ——— principally inhabited by rich half-Quakers. Among them lived ———, distinguished as one of the richest men in New England. He was originally a ship carpenter, but possessing an active and vigorous mind, in reference to men and money-making, he had by a long course of usury, and taking and exacting the forfeiture of mortgages upon many of the best farms of that region, and having also several ships in foreign trade, accumulated an immense fortune. His industry and efforts were unremitted, and in the pursuit of his great object, he had drawn tears of blood from many an eye—and heart too. He was a raw-boned, powerful and athletic man, possessed of iron nerves, but not a drop of the milk of human kindness flowed in his cold and fish-like veins.

His great wealth procured him in marriage a very fine, lady like wife, with a cash fortune of £40,000. This man was regarded as the scourge of the community, but still he had some good qualities, and always exercised a generous hospitality under his own roof.

He had two sons; John, the eldest was a sheer clown, the counterpart of his father in form, but of a liberal and kindly feeling, with however, a propensity to gambling. His education bad been miserable, and in mind and appearance he could scarcely claim superiority over the most indigent stripling of his age.—For this the father, whose god was money, had much to answer.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, he had a vessel arrive from Jamaica ladened with rum. He despatced her to Boston, and sent his son overland to sell the cargo as his initiation upon the commercial stage. But the cargo and son both disappeared, and no trace was discovered of him until some years afterward, I think in 1789.

It subsequently appeared that John fell into the hands of some sharpers at Boston, who soon relieved him of the avails of the cargo of rum. John dreading his father from his infancy, instantly fled into the interior in secresy, and directed his course to the Ohio River, and from thence, in order to elude all traces of him, he proceeded into the midst of the Miami Indians, where he married a young squaw, and had by her two or three children.

Some years after, becoming disgusted with savage life, he left his wife and children and returned to the Ohio, and followed the river as a boatman. In the Winter of that year he became a common laborer in the streets of New Orleans. While engaged one day in sawing wood at the door of a Spaniard, John saw a Major D———, a gentleman from New England, whom he well knew passing by, and accosted him by name. Major D——— turned, and saw this miserable object in filth and rags. "Did you speak to me, my lad?" "Yes, Sir—don't you know me?" "Know you! how should I? who are you?" "I have seen you often at my father's in———," replied John. "Who is your father?" "———, Sir." "You are an imposter!" replied Major D., "it can't be so." John, however, did not lose sight of D., but shouldering his saw, followed him to his quarters, and stated some facts which began to stagger the incredulity of D. John narrated his story after his departure from his father's house. Yet D. was skeptical; but as John pressed him very earnestly to be taken to Philadelphia in any capacity, assuring him that on his arrival there, he would convince him that he was no imposter, Major D. agreed to procure him an opportunity to work his passage to that city. To this John assented.

On their arrival at Philadelphia, Major D. was astonished to find that John was recognized by his father's correspondents, H——— and A———, and that they were apprised of the rum adventure. They stated that the father had been for several years in deep despondency, under the conviction that his son had in all probability committed suicide, to escape his harsh severity.

Mr. A. took John into the bosom of his own family, clothed and fed him sumptuously. But this sudden transition from abject want to abundance was too much for John, and subjected him to a severe sickness. As soon as he was convalescent, Mr. A. wrote, as he afterwards told me, to the father. It so happened that I was passing down Crane's wharf, and met him just landed, on his way to Philadelphia, to meet John; but as I had just left John in Hacker Tavern at the head of the wharf, where he arrived the evening before, I had the singular good fortune to conduct the agitated father into the presence of his returning prodigal son.

With the exception of the meeting of my uncle Winslow and his son Ned, ten or twelve years since, I never witnessed a more affecting scene. They clung to each other in a most awkward manner, but in speechless emotion, for several minutes. There was a refinement of heart and sentiment in the Windsor group on Prudence Island, which had no parallel on this occasion.

This story in all its circumstances was considered unprecedented in New England.—But to add another and deeper incident to the drama: The whole country in the ensuing September resounded with the news that John's abandoned wife, accompanied by her brother, a Miama Indian, and two papooses, had arrived at ———. Money works wonders—they disappeared in a twinkling. John afterwards married one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in Rhode Island.—As if Heaven in wrath had destined him to demolish a fortune wrung from the anguish and sufferings of hundreds, by deaths in the family and the will of his father, the largest portion of this vast estate fell into the hands of John. It melted away, in a manner unseen and incomprehensible. In ten years he was a bankrupt, in penury, and in the most grinding want ever afterward. He subsequently went, as I have understood, in the capacity of a common sailor to the coast of Africa, and there died. More than one impressive moral may be deduced from this story, which rests upon incontestible facts, and is known to hundreds, remnants of the last generation, yet living.

A Magnificent Nigger.

Dickens gives the following description, in a late number of the "Household Words," of a dandy darkey he encountered in a Paris restaurant:

I would have borne half a hundred disappointments similar to this dinner, for the sake of the black man. Legs and feet, he was a character! He sat opposite to me, calm, contented, magnificent, proud. He was as black as my boot, and as shiny. His wooly head, crisped by our bounteous mother Nature, had unmistakably received a recent touch of the barber's tongs. He was perfumed—he was oiled—he had moustaches (as I live!) twisted out into rats' tails, by means of Pommade Hongroise. He had a tap; he had a scarlet Turkish cap, with a long blue tassel; he had military stripes down his pantaloons; he had patent-leather boots; he had shirt studs of large circumference, pins, gold waistcoat buttons, and a gorgeous watch-chain; I believe he had a crimson under waistcoat; he had the whitest of cambric handkerchiefs, a ring on his forefinger, and a stick with an overpowering gold knob. He was the wonderfulest nigger that the eye ever beheld.

He had a pretty English wife—it is a la madam, with long auburn ringlets, who it was plain to see was desperately in love with, and desperately afraid of him. It was marvellous to behold the wrapt, fond gaze with which she contemplated him as he leaned back in his chair after dinner and refreshed his glittering ivories with a tooth-pick.—with which he permitted her to eat her dinner. Equally marvellous was the condescension in his august presence, and suffered her to tie round his neck a great emblazoned shawl like a flag.

☞ A San Francisco correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, under a recent date, gives quite a gloomy picture of things in the land of gold. The population of San Francisco, as a mass, have lost much of that energy and enterprising spirit that characterized the early growth of the country. Signs of improvement are no longer visible, and all things are said to bear a shade of gloom, as if some great calamity had befallen the people.—Crowds still throng the streets as formerly, but with no other purpose than to be on the look-out for something to "turn up," or to kill time by promenading and sight-seeing. The thousands who flock with high hopes to the mines, many of them having formerly relinquished a comfortable home and support in the East, in a short time return to the city disappointed and disgusted, to eke out a miserable existence as servants and common laborers. The moral effect of the losses and suffering incurred soon follows. The honest and respectable mechanic, farmer or merchant, lured away from home by visions of a rapidly acquired fortune, becomes eventually a vagabond, or yielding to a temptation which in better circumstances would have found him invulnerable, something worse.

A wonderful and striking evidence of the retrograde movement which affairs have assumed in San Francisco is furnished by the fact as stated, that many of the streets over the water, which are simply wharves on piles, are so broken up and so full of holes, that they cannot be traversed at night without imminent risk of life. "Indeed," continues a writer, "a week does not pass that lives are not lost by strangers plunging through these openings into the water, and comparatively few come up alive from the dark waters below. The cost of burial to the city of these victims of its neglect has actually been more the year past than would repair these places and remove these dangerous man-traps."

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 5, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

A Brace of Small Guns.

The Know Nothings have abandoned their big guns against Gov. Bragg. They at first charged him with being opposed to Internal Improvements and Free Suffrage, but his whole life, private as well as public, so flatly contradicted their assertions that they have pretty generally abandoned these charges.—The truth is, the K. N. leaders stand before the country convicted of attempting to perpetrate gross slanders in regard to these matters, and their abandonment of an untruth, after they have been detected and exposed, has no merit. They stuck to it as long as they dared, and no thanks to them for dropping it when the lash of public opinion has forced them to do so.

But, though compelled to be comparatively silent on these important points, it is not in them to cease the work of slander altogether. The big guns having been spiked, they are now popping away with a couple of very small ones—suited remarkably well, however, to the calibre of those who are using them. One of these is the charge which is being very industriously circulated, that Gov. Bragg. in his speech at this place, said that those who belong to the Know Nothing order and [illegible] fence of the Protestant religion, had "no more religion than his horse." The impression is sought to be created that he made this charge against *all* the members of the order, and especially against ministers. We flatly contradict the charge, and boldly appeal to the hundreds of honest and intelligent men who were present for the truth of our declaration that Gov. Bragg uttered no such sentiment. He said, "Many of the POLITICIANS who are making themselves very active in defence of Protestantism have no more religion than my horse." These were his words, as hundreds know. We have no doubt of the correctness of his remark, and have heretofore had occasion to express in substance the same opinion. We know there are many good men in the ranks of the so-called American party—men of honest hearts and blameless lives, and while we think they have been misled, and are lending their influence to an association that is full-freighted with evil to the peace and prosperity of the country, do not question their sincerity nor doubt their patriotism. To such men Gov. Bragg had no reference.

Small gun number two, is the assertion that Gov. Bragg is an Infidel. This is too low and contemptible to merit any serious notice; and we simply pronounce it false in every particular. Gov. Bragg said, when speaking of a religious test for office, that he left that matter where the Constitution left it.

A resort to such trickery, which must disgust even the members of the Order, serves to show the desperate condition of the party. It will avail nothing. An intelligent people will place the proper estimate upon it, and affix the seal of their condemnation upon those who so far underrate their intelligence and common sense as to presume on being able to hoodwink them with such shallow demagoguism,

Fall of a Bridge.

The Bridge across Pigeon River, eighteen miles west of this place, fell last Saturday, seriously injuring six men who were at work upon it. One of them, Mr. Andrew Holder, had both legs broken, and is, it is feared, fatally injured. The Bridge was on the line of the Western Turnpike, and was nearly completed. Its fall is a heavy loss to the contractor.

☞Hon. D. S. Reid, Hon. Asa Biggs and Hon. S. A. Douglas, of the United States Senate, have our thanks for various public documents.

Candidates for the Senate.

David Coleman, Esq., addressed the people at Davidson's River muster ground, Henderson county, last Saturday week, and announced himself a candidate for re-election to the Senate. He has served the people with great acceptability, and as they have need still of a faithful and competent man in the Senate, they intend to send him back.

On Saturday last, at a Battalion Muster on Turkey Creek, in this county, Mr. Coleman again addressed the people. After he was done, Mr. Z. B. Vance, one of the Editors of the Asheville Spectator, announced himself a candidate for the Senate.

As these gentlemen were both members of the last Legislature, and we presume generally voted together on local matters, the principal issue between them will be Know Nothingism. Mr. Coleman occupies broad national ground—is for the Constitution as our fathers left it—opposed to a secret, oath bound political organization, and is in every sense a National Democratic Republican. His opponent is a Know Nothing of the "straitest sect," and his zeal and bitterness in the advocacy of his creed, are they not recorded in the columns of the Spectator, of which paper he has been an Editor for more than a year past?

Mr. Clingman received in the counties composing this Senatorial District, a majority of seven hundred votes, and every one must admit that the Know Nothing party was much stronger then than it is now. It is becoming weaker every day, and in the end will fizzle clean out of existence. Where, then, are the votes to come from by which the Know Nothing candidate expects to be elected? Echo answers, where? If the party was in a minority of 700 last August, and has been, as no one will deny, losing constantly since, how far is it behind now?

Let it be Remembered!

Gov. Bragg put the question to Mr. Gilmer at Rutherfordton, directly, "Had you been a member of the last Congress would you have voted against the Kansas–Nebraska Bill?"—Mr. Gilmer replied "*I would.*"

We hope the freemen of North Carolina will ponder this matter well. Can they vote for a man for Governor who unblushingly avows that if he had been in Congress he would, on this question of vital importance to the South, have voted against his section and with the Abolitionists of the North?—Never! Never! will be the indignant response of the freemen of North Carolina, from Cherokee to Currituck.

Western Sentinel.

This is the title of a Democratic journal just established at Winston, N. C. It is very neatly printed, and edited with decided ability. Messrs. James Collins & F. E. Boner, Editors and Proprietors.

[illegible] of Crampton.

Crampton, the British Minister, was dismissed by the President of the United States on the 28th ult. It is stated that the conciliatory spirit shown by Great Britain and the regrets expressed for the infringement of our laws, are satisfactory, as regards the British Government; but the President regards the Minister and Consuls as guilty, and hence their dismissal. A rupture between the Governments is not regarded as at all probable.

☞An esteemed friend in Madison sent us a list of subscribers a few days since, for which he has our thanks. He says—"I send you these subscribers, the result of one or two hours riding. If all our friends would turn out and do likewise, great good might be done." Yea, verily—and many are doing just like our friend L. Subscribers are pouring in upon us from every part of the country. The people are earnestly seeking information in regard to the great questions before them, and we intend they shall have it.

☞On Monday afternoon last we had a glorious rain. It was much needed, and was most gratefully received.

☞R. P. Waring, Esq., has been chosen Democratic Elector for the 7th District.

Know Nothing Elector.

We understand Mr. John D. Hyman, of the Asheville Spectator, has been appointed Know Nothing Elector for this District.

What has become of the patriarchs of the tribe? Where are Gaither, Caldwell, Walton, Shipp, Woodfin, Davis, Fagg, and a host of others, who have usually borne the banner of their party? Why have they suddenly retired to private life, and committed the fortunes of the party to younger and less experienced hands? We suspect the cause of their unusual absence from the field of combat is to be found in the hopeless condition of the party. These old coons are too sharp to be caught on so cold a trail. They have no idea of bearing the brunt of the fight when neither honor nor profit is to be gained.—We admire their sagacity and commend their discretion. The empty honor of being a defeated candidate for Elector, or a badly chawed up aspirant for Senatorial dignity, don't pay.

☞Counterfeit $10 notes on the Bank of Newbern are in circulation.

☞Mrs. Napoleon's baby has been enrolled as one of the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard.

Funny.

With affected seriousness and owl-like gravity it is proclaimed in a Know Nothing sheet that we are untrue to the West—that we are willing to sacrifice the interests of our section of the State to secure a party triumph. The greatest sinner usually bawls "stop thief" the loudest, and the man who meditates treason is the first to suspect his neighbor.

Empty declamation is one thing—proof is another and quite a different thing. In what have we been untrue to the West? When, where, and how have we been faithless?—Were we untrue in contributing our mite to the election of Coleman to the Senate two years ago, and through him securing more from the Legislature than we had been able to obtain during the previous ten years?—Were we untrue in advocating, through evil as well as through good report, our French Broad Road, while some of its pretended friends were indirectly throwing cold water upon it? Were we guilty of treason in saying that the counties west of this ought to be permitted to build a Railroad with their own money, if they thought proper to do so?—Have we committed treason in giving the aid of our circulation and influence to every enterprise set on foot for developing the resources and promoting the prosperity of the West? If in none of these things we have offended, we plead not guilty, and scornfully hurl back the charge in the teeth of him who makes it.

The whole secret of our alleged unfaithfulness to the West, is to be found in the fact that we are opposed to John A. Gilmer! Is Mr. Gilmer the West? What interest has he here? With all his boasted love for us, we were never able to get even a naked Rail Road charter until the Democratic party got in power in the Legislature, and never obtained a charter for the French Broad road until the people sent Democrats after it. Untrue to the West, indeed! People who live in glass houses should never indulge in the amusement of throwing brickbats. What has the Know Nothing party, or its leaders before they turned tail upon the old Whig party, ever done for the West? Where are the fruits of their ten years supremacy in this District? They are not to be found. All they ever wanted was the offices. They cared nothing about the wants or interests of the people, after they had secured their votes.

If devotion to Mr. Gilmer is the test of patriotism, "count us out"—we are not a Gilmer patriot! And while the bull of excommunication against us is being prepared, one had as well be prepared for a large majority of the freemen of Western Carolina, for they are not Gilmer men, and according to this new theory, of course not patriots.

Fudge!

Letter of Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Rockingham.

Some week or two ago, the Editor of the Fayetteville Argus, incensed against the troops of old-line Whigs that are constantly giving in their adhesion to the principles of the Democratic party, pronounced some of them North Carolina "*Secessionists in* 1851, *and traitors always.*" The gentleman, whose name heads this article, having no doubt that he was one of those at whom the Argus's article was aimed, writes a caustic reply in the columns of the Fayetteville Observer, in which he indignantly repels the charge of the Argus, so far as it may be construed as applicable to himself, and handles the Editor "with gloves off." After manfully defending himself against this unjustifiable assault, Mr. Steele thus proceeds to define his position in relation to the present contest:

There is but one charge in the characteristic article to which I allude, which is true, and that is, that I am opposed to the American party. There is no doubt of that. I shall not support the nominees of the party, unless I believe them most likely to defeat the Black Republicans. Then, objectionable as the position of the party is, I would not hesitate to support them. I regard the rights of the South as paramount to every thing else, and I never will support a party which does not, in my opinion, boldly stand up for the guaranties of the Constitution, and thus pledge itself to protect the section in which I live. And yet, I do not claim to be a better friend of the South than many who differ from me. I have not questioned their honesty, and will not do so. I have been and am a believer in that part of the Kansas-Nebraska bill which leaves the people free to mould their domestic institutions as may please them; and I announced in the last House of Commons that I would support no man for United States Senator who was opposed to it. I voted for Messrs. Badger and Barringer, who were known to be its friends. The platform (if it has one) of the American party denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and therefore places the party in opposition to the Kansas bill; for it is well known that the two are incompatible. For that reason I cannot go for Fillmore and Donelson. I will not denounce President Pierce for signing a bill which removed an odious statute from the books, whereby foul injustice was done to the South.

I cannot but oppose a party which, though claiming to be national, has not a Representative in Congress from the North (no not one—not even the great Fuller,) who preferred the election of Gov. Aiken to Banks, the Black Republican. I cannot support a party whose every Convention in the Northern States denounced the Kansas bill, and opposed the admission of new States into the Union whose Constitutions tolerate slavery. I cannot aid in the success of a party, as the North, which calls upon me to defend it against the Irish and the Roman Catholics, while it is warring on my rights. If they can't let us alone, we, who are not troubled with Foreigners and Romanists, ought to allow them to defend themselves. I cannot support a party which is anti-Romanism in North Carolina, and not anti-Romanism in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana. I cannot support a party which joins with Seward and Giddings and Hale and Greely and Sumner, in denouncing the present patriotic Executive, on account of his "re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." I cannot support a party which in June endorses the Kansas bill and in February denounces it.

I mean to discharge my duty to the country, as an independent freeman, and I shall support the candidates of that party which endorses the Kansas and Nebraska bill and the fugitive slave law, if such a party can be found, by whatever name it may be called.—If the condition of the country was such as it was in 1844, I would vote the Whig ticket, if one was presented. Now, things are changed. The great issue will be between the friends of the Constitution and the advocates of the "higher law." Southern Know Nothings I believe to be good men, but I have no use for Northern ones. (I found them out last Summer, when among them.) My belief is the race will be between the Democratic party and the Black Republicans, and that the ticket of Fillmore and Donelson will not carry three States, and not one which would not otherwise go for the nominees of the Democratic party. The first object of all Southern men ought to be, to defeat the Seward alliance, at all hazards and sacrifices, and for one I am willing to make them.

Very respectfully,
WALTER L. STEELE.

N. B.—I neglected to say that I once belonged to the Know Nothing party; but when I found (as the senior Editor of the Observer knows) that Northern and Southern Know Nothings were by no means the same thing in principles, I left it. I never denied belonging to them.

Kansas.

They are having a nice time in Kansas.—We received a few days since a private letter from Lexington, Missouri, which details the particulars of Gov. Robinson's arrest, and many interesting items. Great excitement prevails, not only in the Territory but throughout Missouri. Several battles have occurred between the United States troops and the hired minions of the North. The Government officers have burned the city of Lawrence, the head quarters of Abolition treason. The Government is enforcing the laws at the point of the bayonet, and though desperate resistance has and will be made, law and order will triumph, and Kansas will be a Slave State.

We take the following letter, written by a Northern man, from the New York Herald:

Kansas Affairs.

Lawrence, K. T., May 17, 1856.

I arrived, "without let or hindrance," at my home in Leavenworth City, on Saturday last, and met with a cordial reception from the "sovereign squatters" of that place. I rested over the Sabbath, attended Church, and on Monday morning I took leave of home, "sweet home," and came here on foot, through the rain, wading the creeks and swimming the Kansas river.

I met Governor Robinson at Kansas, as I ascended the Missouri river, on his way East, since which I learn that he was taken off the boat by a mob at Lexington, Missouri, and is now in "durance vile," guarded by border ruffians, and in imminent peril of being hung, without benefit of clergy, for the encouragement of the growth of hemp in Missouri.

Governor Reeder has also left for parts unknown, for his own peace and safety; while G. W. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom, on his way home from the East, was arrested by a mob at Westport, and is still a prisoner. Day unto day uttereth outrages and new arrests, and night unto night darkens the herizon of a free State for Kansas. Divers prominent individuals of the free State party have found it convenient to be out of harm's way about this time, for sundry good reasons.

The United States Marshal has posted printed proclamations over the Territory, calling upon the lovers of "law and order" to assemble at Lecompton, to aid him in making arrests in Lawrence. There is said to be 1400 men under arms and pay from the United States Treasury, at Lecompton, already; and still they come, composed of federal officers, Missourians, and the nephews of Atchison, from the Southern chivalry. Whiskey and the Missouri river are both rising. This is indeed the reign of terror.

The Congressional Investigating Committee, instead of giving security and protection to witnesses, have counselled the flight of Robinson and Reeder; and when Lawrence is threatened with destruction, this same committee evacuate the beleaguered city of Lawrence, and proceed to Leavenworth City, on the borders of Missouri. There was a dense fog followed them, so that we cannot clearly see what may happen to us. There is no military or other organization among the Free State men, no preparation made to welcome and receive with Southern and warm hospitality, these Southern nephews of Atchison. There is no head to the Free State party—it's all tail, and terribly twisted at that. There are no funds, few rifles, but plenty of Bibles; but Bibles won't save us from extermination.—The exigency of the times may bring out from the crowd some brave leader, who may rally the timid Free State forces, and put an end to Federal oppression. If oppression will drive any people mad, as the wise man asserted, then the Free State settlers of Kansas will be driven to desperation in due time. Things are working that way with a vengeance.

Many Free State men are prisoners—one a clergyman—and every one is exposed to powder and ball. Some families are fleeing from the Territory with a strange tenacity for life, without leaving any signs of resignation or preparation for death. The New Haven colony have gone beyond all danger, and are safe, far up the Kansas river. These Yankees have a nice instinct of danger, and possess a great deal of Falstaff's valor and discretion. They will never be shot, but may possibly be hung.

Number of Students.—There are 366 regular students at the University of N. C., beside the Law students; the largest number at any one institution in the United States, with the exception of Yale College and the University of Virginia.

[From the Cleaveland Times.]

Political Discussion in Cleaveland.

On Tuesday evening last, Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer arrived in Shelby, travelling eastward; and as publication had been made that they would address the people of Cleaveland at this place on the 28th, a large number of the citizens of the county assembled in town early yesterday morning.

Preparations having been made in the Baptist church, the spacious building was, at the proper time, filled with a highly respectable and intelligent audience, graced by the presence of a number of ladies, drawn thither, not by curiosity, but by the desire to hear Gov. Bragg, of whose gentlemanly deportment and sterling Southern and national patriotism fame has spoken so favorably.

At about 11 o'clock, Mr. Gilmer took the stand; and then, for about two hours, he labored through a vehement speech upon "obsolete ideas," touching in the slightest possible manner upon the highly suspicious virtues of the ubiquitous "Sam" and the "*paramount principles*" which he has been sent out to discuss. Mr. Gilmer had few political friends in the large audience; and we are sure that we but utter the opinion of every unbiased intelligent hearer present, that those few were sadly disappointed in their preconceived estimate of the Know Nothing advocate. Mr. Gilmer is a good lawyer in a good cause; he is a tolerably respectable tactician for his party in a legislative capacity, which he manifested in his active exertion to defeat the equal suffrage bill; he is doubtless, a very "*smart man*" on the stump, before the assembled Quaker abolitionists and federalists of Guilford; but, as *Sam's* spokesman, in defence of the dark-lantern "paramount principles," he sinks into immeasurable imbecility when brought face to face with Gov. Bragg, before an intelligent North Carolina audience, composed chiefly of united national southern whigs and democrats. Mr. Gilmer's only reliance to produce any impression in his favor, seemed to be a mysterious kind of a new fangled State bank, the dim shadow of which could be seen in his speech as through "a *smoked* glass darkly," like the last sickly rays of an almost extinguished dark-lantern. This new bank, which, we verily believe, is, in his extremity, "a tub thrown to the whale" that is after him, is represented to cure all ills; but its chief merit, as far as we could learn, is its ability to draw from the people fourteen or fifteen per cent of their hard earning and put the money snugly into the pockets of the stockholders! And what was most astonishing of all is, that John A. Gilmer, while he thus talked about his new fangled bank, which is to pay the stock-holders and the State fourteen or fifteen per cent of the people's money, had the effrontery to exclaim against taxation!—Taxation! The very utterance of the word, coming from John A. Gilmer, who has been a federal member of the legislature for several years past, excited a smile on the face of every intelligent man present. All reflecting men know that taxation is the never failing hobby of every deceitful demagogue in the land; and if Mr. Gilmer were honest in exclaiming against it, why, as was emphatically asked by Gov. Bragg, did he not take some steps in the Legislature to relieve the people of taxes? and why does he now come talking in a mysterious manner about a State bank, with perhaps abolition stockholders, who will draw from the pockets of the people fourteen or fifteen per cent on their investment?

John A. Gilmer's effort at this place was a manifest failure, lamentable to himself and what few, if any, supporters he may have in the county, and pitiable to many of his kind hearted opponents, who, though they may respect the man, despise his dark-lantern position in politics. It is our candid opinion that if Mr. Gilmer's speech and Gov. Bragg's demolishing reply could have been heard by every man in the county, not fifty votes would be polled in Cleaveland endorsing the Know-Nothing nomination.

Mr. Gilmer having concluded what he could find to say, Gov. Bragg arose, and, in one of the most concise and eloquent addresses we ever heard, he successfully refuted every position taken by his dark-lantern competitor, with consumate ability, frankness, and ease, turning every point touched upon to the disadvantage of the Know Nothings. The Governor tracked his dodging competitor from hill to hollow; from his hiding places in the woods to the canebreak in the marsh; from the open field, which he seldom occupied, to the gravel pit, and from his "hole in the wall," to the darkest corner of the Know Nothing den. Such a chase we never saw—such an utter discomfiture we never witnessed; and at the close of the hunt, when Mr. Gilmer sat at bay, treed in his dark lantern hole he was more the object of personal commiseration than political respect.

On the issue of the new fangled bank, which is to draw fourteen or fifteen per cent from the people, presented by Mr. Gilmer, Gov. Bragg exposed the demagogue in a most masterly manner, repeatedly calling on Mr. Gilmer to explain his object fully to the people, which he entirely failed to do. The Governor clearly showed that Mr. Gilmer's only reliable political fellowship was with Seward, Greely, Banks, and all other black-republicans of the North; that, although Mr. Gilmer himself did not profess himself to be an abolitionist, and he might not be, in the full sense of the term, yet he proved that the whole political power of the Know Nothing party was controlled by the rankest abolitionists and sworn enemies of the constitution. On every other subject referred to in the discussion, Gov. Bragg was completely triumphant; and although much of his superiority might be attributable to the unpopularity of the odious dark-lantern principles, yet, in point of ability, on equal grounds, it was manifest to all that, in argument, in ability in true eloquence stripped of humbuggery and unmeaning flippery, Mr. Gilmer is not half a match for our talented and patriotic Governor. At the close of the discussion, it was evident to all that, although we expected much from the Governor, we were agreeably disappointed to find that he more than realized our highest hopes; and, on the other hand, as from the flourish of trumpets about Mr. Gilmer's eloquence we had expected to see the greatest light of the lantern, we were in some measure, pained to find that the talents of the Know Nothing nominee had been immensely overrated.

Gov. Bragg's defense of President Pierce, hurling back the Know Nothing slanders of that patriotic protector of the constitution, coming, as we could all fell, from the honest heart of the Governor, was truly eloquent and over powering in its effect.

Having exhausted our space, we must close; and we do so under the full conviction that Gov. Bragg is effectually blowing out the dark lantern in North Carolina. The day of election will show that but few, if any, "*Sammies*" are left in Cleaveland.

The candidates left here this morning for the east.

[From the Warrenton News.]

Letter of Hon. E. G. Reade.

We have read with careful attention the letter addressed to his constituents by the Hon. Edwin G. Reade of our own State, and written in reply to one of the same character from the pen of the Hon. T. L. Clingman of the Buncombe District, which we published in the *News* several weeks ago; and a most lame and impotent reply it is. The one contains an elevated, comprehensive and statesmanlike view of the present political position of the country, of the causes which have produced the alarming state of affairs, and the only safe and reliable means to be employed for the preservation of the Union, and the prepetuation of the blessings of constitutional freedom; the other is a tissue of naked assumptions and gross perversions of facts, totally at variance with the record of history, and abounding in ad captandum appeals to prejudice and ignorance of those whom it seeks to gull and delude. We regret the necessity which impels us to the use of such terms in characterizing a production from the pen of an honorable member of Congress, and that, too, from North Carolina. The blame rests not with us, but with him who, for political ends, has so distorted the truth and so falsified the record, as to provoke strong language.

Mr. Reade attributes the whole agitation now pervading the country to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, effected by the passage of the Nebraska Kansas measure. Every schoolboy in the country who has reached his teens, knows that this charge is unfounded.—To go no further back than 1850, we all know the agitation which prevailed then, and which imposed upon the Congress, of which the lamented Clay was a member, the necessity of passing the compromise measure of that year, designed, as the debates abundantly show, not only to quiet public sentiment on this exciting topic, but to save the Union, then as now in imminent peril. Nor was the anti-slavery feeling at the North allayed by the passage of the compromise bill. On the contrary, the agitation was kept up with increased violence by the Northern freesoilers and abolitionists, who banding together for the attainment of a common object, now clamored unceasingly for a repeal of the fugitive slave law, one of the few provisions, if not the only provision in the compromise measures, that was calculated to conciliate the South. Fanaticism was as uncontrollable at the North before, as since the passage of the Nebraska Kansas bill. Indeed, no compromise or concession that the South has ever made, (and she has made every concession that has been made on the subject from the adoption of the federal Constitution,) has been followed by any relaxation of effort on the part of the Northern fanatics in their mad crusade upon the rights and interests of southern slaveholders. Every surrender that we have made to fanatical aggression, has but served to strengthen the forces of our assailants, and to weaken our own position in the controversy. The great error which has marked our policy from the beginning has been that we ever consented to any *compromises* save those which are embodied in the Constitution itself. The passage of the Missouri compromise bill in 1820, and the acquiescence of the South in its provisions for a quarter of a century, were egregious blunders in Southern policy. That peerless statesman of the South, John C. Calhoun, who was accused by his enemies of being always in advance of the age in which he lived, saw long before his death the error of our course, and the fatal consequences that must inevitably result to the safety of the South and the perpetuity of the Federal Union from this tame submission to the aggressive spirit of fanaticism; and in 1838 introduced into the United States Senate a series of resolutions defining the relations of the States to the General Government, and setting forth the obligation of the latter to secure to the former the undisturbed possession and enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution. Far better had it been for the South and for the Union, had the bold policy of the great Carolinian met with the cordial co-operation and manly support of Southern men at that period. We were then strong enough to crush the monster of abolitionism, which has continued to grow and increase and strengthen ever since. We have lost everything and gained nothing by procrastination and submission, until we are now forced to meet the issue which we should have resisted and overcome many years ago. And Judge Douglas and the Democracy of Congress, North and South, while they will continue to receive the execrations of such men as Mr. Reade and other timid, time-serving politicians, merit the lasting gratitude of the good and brave throughout the Union for effecting the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill and thus presenting the naked question of State equality, as an issue to be tried before the people. It is a question of momentous interest, involving no less than the salvation of the Union itself, based as that Union is and must be, so long as it exists, upon the Constitution of the United States. "The Constitution and the Union," is the inscription upon the Democratic flag in the present contest; and we would warn Mr. Reade and the party to which he is attached, that no politician who, like himself, opposes the Nebraska Kansas measures, and favors a return to the Missouri compromise principle, can ever hereafter enjoy the confidence and support of Southern men. Such a man has already committed political suicide. We shall continue this review in our next.

Two Conundrums.—Why is a man who gets knocked down at an election like the world we inhabit? Because he's "flattened at the polls."

The American party of Arkansas have nominated Gen. Yell for Governor, and Hugh F. Thomasson for Congress.

Mrs. Rusk, wife of Gen. Thos. Rusk, U. S. Senator from Texas, died at Nacogdoches on the 25th of April.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

MEETING ON FLAT CREEK.

The Democracy of the Flat Creek Company met according to appointment on Saturday the 24th of May.

On motion, Col. J. R. Weaver was called to the Chair, and M. B. Wild appointed Secretary.

James R. Roberts, Esq., having explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of Delegates to the County Convention at Asheville on the 7th June, it was moved and carried that the Chairman nominate ten delegates, of which number five shall be elected by ballot to represent this Company in said Convention.

The following delegates were elected, viz: A. Roberts, James R. Roberts, J. H. Wild, P. M. Henry, and J. J. Fox.

The delegates were requested to present the name of Dr. M. L. Neilson as a candidate for the nomination for the House of Commons; and in case he declines the nomination, to present name of Col. J. R. Weaver.

Resolved, That we approve the course of Gov. Bragg, and of our late State Senator, David Coleman, Esq.

Resolved, That we present to the Convention Col. G. W. Hampton, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff.

Resolved, That we approve and adopt the resolutions passed at the County Meeting at the Sulphur Springs.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the Editor of the Asheville News, and recommend his paper to the liberal patronage of our people.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, with a request that the Editor of the News publish the proceedings.

J. R. WEAVER, Ch'n.

M. B. WILD, Sec'y.

MEETING OF FLAT CREEK RIFLE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Democrats and Anti Know Nothings of the Flat Creek Rifle Company, held for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, Ananias Roberts, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. M. Weaver appointed Secretary.

Capt. J. H. Wild explained the object of the meeting, after which the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Asheville Convention, viz: Thomas O. Roberts, Robert H. Pickens, Wm. Pickens, Jeremiah Cole, and Wm. M. Weaver, who were requested to go for Dr. M. L. Neilson for the Commons, and for Col. A. G. Anderson for Sheriff.

A resolution was then passed endorsing the course of David Coleman, Esq., as a public servant, and recommending him to the freemen of this Senatorial District as a man in every way competent and faithful.

Resolved, That we esteem the Asheville News one of the best political papers in the State, and recommend it to all who wish light and truth on political subjects.

Resolved, That the News be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. ROBERTS, Ch'n.

W. M. WEAVER, Sec'y.

MEETING AT LIMESTONE.

The Democrats of Limestone met according to appointment on Saturday the 24th of May.

On motion, Wm. R. Murray, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. L. Murray appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the Chairman appointed Capt. M. L. Robinson, J. Lance, and M. A. Lance a committee to select delegates to represent us in the County Convention at Asheville. The committee reported the following gentlemen as delegates: John Souther, David Merrell, Jos. Lance, W. R. Murray, M. L. Robinson.

The meeting adjourned, with a request that the Asheville News publish the proceedings.

W. R. MURRAY, Ch'n.

J. L. MURRAY, Sec'y.

[From the Charlotte Democrat.]

Destructive Fire.

This morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Bakery of Gillespie & Kinzel, on Main street, two doors north of the American Hotel, and caused the destruction of a number of houses, north and south, before it was arrested, which was finally effected by blowing up several houses with kegs of powder.—The American hotel, with the range of small buildings attached, and its rear buildings, were all consumed, with a large portion of the furniture, belonging to Watson Adams, Esq., the proprietor of the hotel. North of the hotel, five houses, chiefly business establishments, were destroyed, south of the hotel range of buildings a house was destroyed, and one opposite the hotel, on the west side of main street. The whole number of buildings destroyed were about a dozen. The principal sufferers in buildings are Rufus Barringer, Esq. and Maj. Benjamin Morrow. In goods and furniture, Messrs. Gillespie & Kinzel, proprietors of the Bakery and Confectionery establishment, J. C. Hand, grocer and liquor dealer, Trotter & Wilkinson, keepers of a Cigar, tobacco, and confectionery store, and W. W. Quinn, Bed and Mattress manufacturer, are among the sufferers. A house belonging to Mr. Robert Sterling, on the east side of main street, and a house on the west side, occupied by Mr. Kinzel, as a dwelling, and the property, we believe, of Mr. Henry Gundry, were blown up. The range of small buildings on the Alley immediately north of the American Hotel, occupied chiefly by Boot and Shoe makers, shared the fate of all the other buildings in that locality. Maj. Morrow, who loses several bulding, has, we understand, no insurance. Mr. Barringer, we learn, has an insurance on the hotel, to some extent, and Mr. Hand, on his grocery, to the amount of $500. The dwellings of Messrs. Wm. Johnston, Henry Gundry, and E. H. Andrews, and others, on the west side of Main street, opposite the fire, were for a long time in imminent peril, but by great exertion were saved with slight damage. Much damage was no doubt sustained by the removal of an immense amount of goods and furniture from the houses destroyed and those threatened with destruction. Mr. Adams had some of his beds and furniture burned after they had been removed out of the hotel. All the buildings destroyed, except one, were constructed of wood, and of a very combustible nature—producing a fire which for a time threatened destruction to a very large and valuable portion of the town. The full particulars, including the names of all the sufferers, will be given in our next. The fire, it is supposed, was the result of accident.

[From the Washington Union.]

Mr. Brooks's Assault Upon Mr. Sumner.

At the opening of the session in both houses of Congress on yesterday the attention of the two bodies was called to the rencounter which took place on Thursday afternoon between Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, and Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. In the Senate the occurrence was briefly detailed by Mr. Wilson, after which Mr. Seward offered a resolution to raise a committee of five to investigate the facts, and report thereon, as well as to report opinion of the committee.—The resolution was adopted without objection, and the Senate proceeded to elect as the committee Messrs. Cass, Geyer, Pearce, Dodge, and Allen.

In the House Hon. Lewis D. Campbell brought the subject before that body by the introduction of a preamble, in which the alleged facts are briefly stated, and resolutions raising a committee of investigation similar to that appointed in the Senate. Mr. Campbell's preamble and resolutions were passed with but little discussion because of the previous question. The Speaker appointed the following committee:

Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, A. C. M. Pennington of New Jersey, Howell Cobb of Georgia, A. B. Greenwood of Arkansas, and F. E. Spinner of New York.

In each house the proceedings were based upon the assumption that Mr. Brooks made the assault on Mr. Sumner whilst *in his seat and engaged in his public business.* In the House these facts were assumed in the preamble of Mr. Campbell, and in the Senate they were distinctly assumed by Mr. Wilson in his opening remarks. It is hardly doubtful that the proceedings in the two houses were the result of concert; and it is a fair inference, therefore, that the jurisdiction in the case is rested on the facts assumed, that Mr. Sumner at the time of the assault was not only in his seat, but engaged in his public duties as a senator. As these seemed to be the only material facts about which there may be controversy, we feel at liberty to state briefly what we think will be found to be the truth as to the occurrence.

The Senate had adjourned, and most of the senators and persons in the galleries had left the chamber, when Mr. Brooks approached near to Mr. Sumner, who still occupied his seat, and said:

"Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech with care and with as much impartiality as I am capable of, and I feel it my duty to tell you that you have libelled my State and slandered a kinsman who is aged and absent, and I must punish you for it."

Mr. Brooks then struck Mr. Sumner a violent blow across the head with a gutta percha cane. At first, Mr. Sumner manifested a disposition to defend himself, but was finally prostrated by the repeated blows of his assailant; when several of the bystanders interfered, and removed Mr. S., in a senseless condition, to one of the adjoining rooms.—Supposing these to be substantially the facts, it may be remarked that the offence of Mr. Sumner consisted in his having attacked, in a late speech, in a most wanton and atrocious manner, not only the State of South Carolina, of which Mr. Brooks, is a representative; but Senator Butler, who is a near relative of Mr. Brooks, an aged gentleman, and now, and at the time of the attack, absent at home. As the attack was made by Mr. Brooks when the Senate was not in session, and when the chamber is open to all persons, we presume that the place where it was made can have no bearing on the legal question which may be involved. Whether Mr. Sumner was at the time engaged in his public duties, and, if he was, whether that is a material circumstance in the case, are questions on which the committees raised will report the facts and their opinions; and until such reports, we deem it premature to indulge in further remarks.

Terrible Tornado in Texas.

The Galveston News has the following notice of a terrible tornado in Dallas county:

"Mr. Miller, of Pleasant Run, Dallas county, is now in our city, having arrived by the steamer from Houston this morning. We have not seen Mr. Miller, but the account he has given others of a tornado that took place in Pleasant Run a week ago last Tuesday exceeds any we have ever heard of in Texas. The tornado blew from the south, and commenced about an hour before sunset on the above day. He says every building he had was carried away, and not a vestige left.—His partner, whose name we have not learned, was killed, also his clerk and a woman and two children, making five lives lost on his own premises. There were also four other persons killed in the immediate neighborhood; making nine in all, and some six or eight wounded. Some of his goods were carried to a distance of fifty miles in Tarrant county; and one of the children was found dead half a mile distant from the house.—This tornado extended about sixteen miles north and south, being from 200 to 300 yards in width. Over this tract the tornado swept, carrying away or prostrating everything in its course, killing horses, cattle, hogs, and other animals."

Among the late arrivals at one of the St. Louis hotels, is one that reads as follows:—"E. Smith, and four wives, Salt Lake." Mr. Smith is well helped!

TIT FOR TAT.—The editor of the Albany Herald says he once knew a wild widow who cut out her own daughter in the good graces of her lover, and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this mean, unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's rich father, (of whom he was the only heir,) and actually married him, and had children, to the great annoyance of the other parties.

Mr. Weller presented a petition the other day to the Senate, signed by seventy thousand citizens of California, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the construction of a wagon road from the western borders of Missouri to California. The appropriation asked for is three hundred thousand dollars.

MARRIED,

In Union, Tenn., on the 24th ult., Mr. S. T. Proffitt, late of Yancey county, to Miss J. G. McClelland.

☞We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

$400 REWARD.

SOME three years since my negro man,

Amos,

absconded, since which time I have been unable to get hold of him. He is about 5 feet 7 to 10 inches high, about twenty eight years old, nearly white, his face freckled, hair inclined to curl at the bottom of his head, eyes hazle or blue. He is a good HARNESS maker, somewhat dissipated in his habits, can read, write and cypher a little, and is no doubt passing himself for a white man.

Amos was raised by Mr. Lewis Dickey, of Spartanburg District, and his wife belongs to Dr. Bivings of Spartanburg. The last certain information I had of him he was in Kanawha county, Va. I believe he is in Western North Carolina or Western Virginia.

I will give Four Hundred Dollars for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg, Abbevile Dist., S. C., June 5, 1856.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

Sale of Town Lots.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, for the sale of the Town Lots for the Town of MARSHALL, will sell at public auction, on Friday the Thirteenth of June, next, the said Lots, or what remains unsold, on a credit of One, Two and Three years. Note and approved security will be required on the day of sale. Sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

JOHN A. FAGG,
A. E. BAIRD,
J. F. MITCHELL. } Com.

June 5, 1856. 3w

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

EXTRA COURT.

ORDERED, by his Honor, J. L. BAILEY, a Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the State of North Carolina, that an Extra Term of said Court be opened and held for the County of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the third Monday in June next, when and where suitors and witnesses will attend. J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*

Asheville, April 17, 1856. 6w [Spectator copy

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at ASTON'S.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. }
Wittie & Goodwin, } Charleston.
John A. Crawford, }
Richard Anderson, } Columbia, S. C.
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

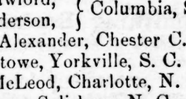
August 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

SOME twelve months ago the undersigned gave to L. A. Brigman a note for twenty-five dollars. As said note has been paid, we are determined not to pay it again.

PEAK & HENRY.

Ayril 24, 1856.



THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

JOHN W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive AMPLE SUPPLIES of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Notice.

100,000 GOOD PINE SHINgles wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

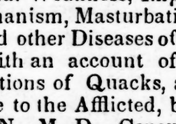
Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.



From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

VALUABLE

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be publised, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,

Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	DIS. SHARE.
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,746	1305 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,651	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	983 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1476 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 25
Franklin,	9 510	1151 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17 303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	628 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,607	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,685	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,624	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	750 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9.034	1085 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14 957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1811 12
Richmond,	7,936	752 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1286 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	751 76
Stokes,	8,490	1028 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3;348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 26
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

May 15, 1856—w3w.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds. &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,

162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

---

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

And He Said---Write! Write!

THERE is nothing so important as to WRITE what you do WRITE RIGHT—and in order that your WRITING may be done RIGHT, look RIGHT, and read RIGHT, you ought RIGHT away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received RIGHT from Philadelphia, and which are being sold RIGHT fast and at RIGHT low figures, at ASTON'S.

April 10—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,

St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. *Clopton's* remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and the cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you much meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the note of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and I think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.